HE DEALS ELOQUENTLY WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE CARE OF DEPENDENT AND DESTITUTE

CHILDREN-WORK OF THE ASSOCIA-TION IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

of the State Charities Ald Association, held yesterafternoon in the United Charities Building, object of this organization is to visit State ins itutions, nimshouses, public hespitals, and city and county institutions for children throughout the State, and to secure improvements in the care of

Dr. George G. Wheelock, chairman of the Com-

and dispidated condition of the buildings a few years ago, and the numerous improvements made under a law passed in 1896, authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for this purpose,

MR. CHOATE'S REMARKS. osing the meeting Joseph H. Choate, presi-

I should like to say a few words in regard he progress of our work during the last year, books as though the secretary of the associat

sect to the administration and product allowed to pass the signature of our present ernor. He knows what our work is, and if we lid have occasion this year, as we have had in former years, to send committees to Albany. I k they will be sure of a cordial reception and arty co-operation in accomplishing any good work of preventing any evil work, and you know that hoth directions people in and about the Legis

DEPENDENT AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN. Now it has been our custom heretofore in our ecial work in which the society has been particularly interested during the previous year. Last year we had an interesting and able report in regard to the condi-tion of the insane. What might be called the histerical achievement of the society in securing the transfer of the care of the insane to the State had been accomplished, and was a cause of congratulation and 1 may say exultation among the mem-bers of the society. This year we will take up the work of the association in respect to dependent and destitute children, not only in the city, but in the State, and there is no work in which this or any other charitable association can engage in which slight efforts will accomplish so much good. The wonder to me is when I look back upon the work of the society in the last twenty-six years that we have found so much difficulty in raising from year to year the very moderate amount of money which is necessary to enable the association to accomplish its work, and for one I am quite certain that no \$10,000 raised for any honevolent object in this State or anywhere else has gone further and accomplished more good in its results than this, which is the outside limit of the amount of money

dren there is a great deal to be said. You have beard three interesting reports of how much has ing report of the assistant secretary upon her work of placing children in families. This matter of dependent and destitute children in the State is, when you come to look at it, a startling one. It appears that there are thirty-three thousand five hundred children in the State who are living in institutions supported, most of them, by public money. That is, as I reckon it, out of the six millions and a half or seven millions of people in the State, about half of whom are children, this aggregate of thirty-three thousand five hundred. harity, and there is something wrong when such saif of these, I think, or more than half, are in the city of Greater New-York-children supported by public money in private institutions. Well, you know something of the history, for that matter, of anomaly, which is not known in many States, has a large proportions in the last twenty five at thirty years in the city of New-York. The results are very serious. No such thing is known in the State of Pennsylvania, I believe, as supporting children by public money in private institutions. uch as those into which they are gathered in this State in numbers varying from one hundred to two or three thousand under one roof or in one group of buildings. It has a serious tendency to pauper-ise and demoralize that part of the community from which they are drawn.

FAILURE OF A REFORM. The attention of the people of the State was drawn to this a few years ago, when the new Constitution was framed, and it was thought that the authority given to the State Board of Chariles, and which required that no children should be retained in these institutions, or should be received there, supported by public money, except under rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Charities, would work a great reform in this respect. It was believed that a great many children were taken in these institutions whose parents or other relatives were able to sustain them. It was enevel also that they were retained there partly of the public payments of \$2 per week per capita, and that they should be removed at earlier sees than had become the habit. Well, the reform was instituted, and it seemed very promising at first. It has been in operation now for four years. In the first three of these years—the Constitution and laws I speak of going into effect on January 1, 1800—there was a steady decrease in the number of children this supported, the number of inmates of these great institutions decreasing in 1896, 1896 and in 1801. The State Board of Charities passed what becamed to be very wholesome and efficient regulations, public examines were appointed on the part of the local authorities to go through these institutions, and so far as they could discontinue public payments for all who ought not to be there. There ages than had become the habit. Well, the reform

direction has been checked, and the year 1898, I believe, instead of showing any continued decrease, shows an increase, and the tendency is decidedly in that direction. I don't think it is possible to say now what is the cause of this change. It is one that is to be regretted. I think there was a very decided unanimity of public opinion that the views I have expressed were the correct ones—that this growing evil, for it had been a growing evil from 1874 up to 1894, increasing in very large proportions, ought to be checked.

Now, I am sure that the members of this association will not be derelict in meeting that question and finding out, if they can, how it is, and why it is, that this improvement has stopped. The efficers of these institutions are of the very highest chafacter, and there is no disposition on the part of anybody connected with this association to do anything but to praise them and to commend their efforts for good.

OBJECTS TO THE SYSTEM

What, for one, I object to, is the system. I am even the best of them, from the age of two to the age of sixteen, to be what you may call institutionalized, and what I call pauperized, the average child, nine out of ten of them would be greatly

the subjects of public charity.

Dr. George G. Wheelock, chairman of the Committee on Hospitals, sooks of the deplorable condition of consumptives in many of the almshouses and public hospitals of this State, and of the data of the deplorable condition of consumptives in many of the almshouses and public hospitals of this State, and of the data of a soundrill for consumptives in the early stages of the disease, to be situated in the Adiron-casks or some other locality of moderate altitude in this State.

Mrs. Heart Oothout gave an account of the work of sending homeless mothers with their babies to situations in the country. She said that 3d clarations had been provided during the year, and that of the 422 babies with their mothers in situations only seven ded, a mortality rate only 15 per cent. The average cost for each mother and child had been only 449.

Miss Mary Vida Clark, assistant secretary, gave as interesting account of the work of the association in praviding homes in families in this State for destitute children who are supported by the public in institutions. The work aiready accomplished showed that hundreds of children could be provided with homes by adoption with people law and give them the best possible training for future ditienship. To utilize these opportunities, one or more assent are needed, to work in co-operate with the country around them to secure so much good at so little outlay in the character and circumstances, one or more assent are needed, to work in co-operate with the subject in this society ought to be a work which comparatively little money would receive the children as members of their families and give them the best possible training for future ditienship. To utilize these opportunities, one or more assent are needed, to work in co-operate with the subject and the interesting and control of the work of the association,

association. The trouble is that we have need too modest, asking only for \$10,000 we must ask for \$100,000, and say that we will have it, and then we shall get \$20,000 or \$25,000 which will enable us to double or treble our work.

I have been perfectly delighted with one thing in the many changes for good in New-York City in the way of charity work, and that is that the President of the Departinent of Charities in our city Mr.

The following persons were elected as mem-

President-JOSEPH H CHOATE. Vice-president Mrs. WILLIAM B RICE. Treasurer-CHARLES S FAIRCHILD Librarian-Mrs. HENRY COTHOUT.

MR. CONGER MAKES A PROTEST.

THE UNITED STATES OBJECTS TO FURTHER EXCLUSIVE CONCESSIONS AT SHANGHAI TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Peking, Jan. 6.-The United States Minister here, Edwin H. Conger, acting on instructions from Washington, vigorously protested yesterday against the extension of the French or any annual meeting, not overlooking the general work other Power's exclusive concessions at Shanghai, but he urged the extension settlements on an international basis.

The British Minister here, Sir Claude M. Mc-Donald, formally protested against the mining and railroad regulations.

CHINESE REBELLION CONTINUES.

The following telegram has been received at Shanghai from Sze-Chuen: "After promising to re-frain from further depredations and receiving comfrain from intrinci deptends on the Cheng Tu authorities, pensation therefor from the Cheng Tu authorities, Yu Man Tze has broken his pledges and again housted the flag of rebellion. The French missionary, Fleury, is still in his hands. The whole provary, Fleury, is still ince is in a panic.

COMMERCIAL TREATY LRGED.

BORDEAUX MERCHANTS WANT AN AGREEMENT WITH THIS COUNTRY.

Bordeaux has again presented a memorial to the French Government, urging the pressing necessity of opening negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the United States.

BARON CURZON INAUGURATED.

FORMAL ASSUMPTION OF THE VICEROVALTY AT CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, Jan. 6.—Baron Curzon of Kedleston formally assumed the Viceroyalty of India to-day. A large gathering at the Government House wit-

nessed the ceremony

At 9:30 n. m. the new Viceroy, preceded by his aldes-de-camp, arrived at the Government House, and proceeded to the Throne Hoom, where he shook hands with the Earl of Eigin, the retiring Viceroy, with the latter's family, with the aides-de-camp, the members of the Council and with the Lieutenant-Governor and others. General Sir William Lockhart, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, then formed Lord Curzon's procession, and the party proceeded to the Council Room, where the impressive Royal warrant appointing Baron Curzon of Kedleston Viceroy of India was read.

The ceremony, though formal, was most striking, the brilliant uniforms of the officials and the foreign Consuls lending much color to the scene. Lady Curzon was among those present. A royal salute was fired and the national anthem

A royal salute was fired and the national anthem was played. As soon as the warrant had been read the Earl of Elgin and Lady Elgin and their party left the Government House. Lord Curzon accompanied the Earl of Elgin to the river side. and then returned to the Government House, escorted by a full bodyguard of the Calcutta Light Horse. The route was lined by troops, another royal salute was fred and the squadron of vessels in the Hooghly displayed all their bunting.

The Earl of Elgin emberked on board a launch, which took him to the steamer Clive, at Diamond Harbor, on his way to England.

QUESTION OF MADAGASCAR TRADE.

FRANCE MAKES ONLY ONE CONCESSION TO GREAT BRITAIN

Britain and France on the subject of trade restric-tions in Madagascar.

The only concession, apparently, which has re-sulted from Lord Salisbury's numerous protests is the revocation of the decree confining the coast trade to French vessels, which M. Delcase, the trade to French vessels, which M. Delcase, the French Foreign Minister, notified to the British Government in a dispatch dated December 29 last.

DECORATION FOR AN AMERICAN.

Paris, Jan. 6.-George Dambmann, an American, who is prominent in Franco-American business circles here, has been decorated by the Minister of Foreign Aairs, M. Deicasse, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

PROMISED-THE TONE, HOWEVER, DUBIOUS.

London, Jan. 6.-The reply of Lord Salisbury to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas for a Disarmament Conference of the Powers, which is just published, promises the cordial co-operation of the British Government, and asks for an indication of the heads of discussion at the con-

transmitted through the Right Hon. Sir. Charles | came from the door the surpliced choir of St. Bar-Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Lord Salisbury assures the Czar of the Government's cordial sympathy. He goes on to

"This sympathy is not confined to the Go ment, but is equally shared by popular opinion, which has been strikingly manifested by the ings and societies. There are, indeed, few nations, if any, which, both on grounds of feeling and interest, are more concerned in the maintenance of general peace than Great Britain. The statements which constitute the grounds of the is unfortunately true that while a desire for the while, in fact, serious and successful efforts on more than one recent occasion have been made with that object by the great Powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force and add to the already vast expenditure on the appliances of war.

"The perfection of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness and the horrible carnage ond destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large process on the populations affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discon-

erate with the proposed effort to provide a remedy for the evil, and if in any degree it succeeds, they feel that the sovereign to whose suggestion it is due will have richly entned the gratitude of the world at large."

Lord Salisbury then promises that a delegate and representative will take part in the proposed conference whenever the invitation is received and expresses the hope that the invitation may points to which the attention of the conference is to be directed, as a guide in the selection of

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

-INSTRUCTION TO BE IN ARABIC. .

Jan. 6.-The British diplomatic agent in The following persons were elected as memoers of the following persons were elected as memoers of the following persons were elected as memoers of the college, announced that it would be wholly failen foe, but the people of the United States Charles F. Chandler, Joseph H. Choute, Charles B. Fairchild, Professor Frankin H. Goldings Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Charles H. Marshall, John A. Charles Hitchcock, Charles H. Marshall, John A. McKim Mrs. Heinur Oothout, Mrs. William R. McKim Mrs. Henury Oothout, Mrs. William R. McKim Mrs. William R. McKim Mrs. Henury Oothout, Mrs. William R.

NEWFOUNDLAND SHORE QUESTION.

AGREEMENT SATISFACTORY TO ENGLAND CON SIDERED PROBABLE Paris, Jan. 6.-From well-informed quarters here

t is regarded as probable that France and Great Britain will reach an agreement on the Newfoundland shore question which will be satisfactory to Great Britain.

COLONISTS WELL PLEASED.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 6.-General satisfaction is expressed by the Colontal press at French utterances indicating a willingness to settle the Fr shore question for monetary compensation. When the report of the British Royal Commission is are triffing, while the St. Pierre Archipelago owes its prosperity mainly to the smuggling traffic, of which it is the hendquarters. nticipate that an ad-The Colonial newspapers anticipate that an instruent of the difficulty will be accomplished with a rear. France's dread of a repetition of Fashofa backdown being likely to prevent from putting forward unreasonable demands.

THE CATANIA AT ST. MICHAELS.

VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED, BUT OFFICERS AND CREW SAFE AND WELL

London, Jan. 5.- The Tweedle Trading (steamer Catania, Captain Furlong, from Glasgow on December 17 for New-York, which was spoken on December 17 for New-York, which was spoken on December 25 in distress, in latitude 45 north and longitude 35 west, by the Atlantic Transport Company's strainer Mesaba, which arrived here on January 4 has reached St. Michaels, with her smokestack gone boats carried away and decks ewent by the waives.

The Mesaba, after standing by the Catania for twenty-two hours, could not find her on the morning of December 30, and proceeded for London.

Michaels, in the Azores, by Bowring & Archibald, agents in this city for the owners of the Catania, raying that the Catania arrived safely at Sc Michaels on Thursday afternoon. The dispatch was signed by Causain Furions, who was in com-mand of the Catania, and it said further that no lives were lost and that all the officers and crew were in good health.

KILLED BY A BOILER'S EXPLOSION.

SHIPBUILDING WORKS AT BARKING DESTROYED -NINE DEAD AND MANY INJURED

AND MISSING

London, Jan 6.—A hig boiler, while being tested in Hewitt's shipbuilding yard at Barking, a town about seven miles from here, burst to-day, and the superintending engineer and eight men were killed. About forty persons were injured, some fatally The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. A lad was found dead three hundred yards from the scene of the disaster, and a number of men

and boys are missing.

and boys are missian.

The windows in houses half a mile away were shattered, and the whole shipbuilding establishment was wrecked.

The terrific force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that one of the huge plates of the boiler plunged through a building a quarter of a mile distant, and that wreckage was hurled hundreds of yards in all directions. The factory itself, which covered several acres, was practically razed, and all the dwellings and shops near by were, to all intents and purposes, wrecked. Windows were shattered a mile away, and telegraph and telephone wires were blown down on all sides.

Distressing scenes were witnessed among the mothers, wives and other relatives of the employes.

MRS. GIHON'S WILL PROBATED.

POSSIBILITY OF THE CONTEST NOW BEING TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Surrogate Silkman, of Westchester County, has admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Caroline Remsen Gibon, of Tarrytown, who died last summer and left a large fortune to her family. She had been married twice. By her will Mrs. Gibon gives to her husband, William, and her son, Frederick, by her first husband, a life interest in her personal estate, and the house and lands, the husband have \$4,000 a year. At the death of her husband her son, Frederick Gehhardt Gihon, is to have the I London, Jan. 6.—A Blue Book has fust been issued containing the correspondence between Great sued containing the correspondence between Great Britain and France on the subject of trade restrictions in Madagascar.

The only concession, apparently, which has retrieved to the concession, apparently, which has retrieved to the concession of the concessio

of the residue of the estate, she gives one-fourth to her son. Frederick, and the other three-fourths to her executors in trust to invest and pay the income to her daughter. The daughter contested the will on the ground of the incompetency of the mother at the time the will was made, a short time before her death.

The Surrogate, after hearing the argument of course! for the contestant, and without thinking it necessary to hear any argument in favor of the probate of the will, decided to admit it to probate at once.

SALISBURY'S REPLY TO RUSSIA. MADE BISHOP OF BRAZIL.

CO-OPERATION IN THE CZAR'S PROPOSALS | IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE CONSE-CRATION OF DR. KINSOLVING.

The Rev. Dr. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, who ha for seven years been in charge of the missions of Episcopal Church in Brazil, was consecrated the first Bishop of Brazil in St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday morning, by twelve Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. procession came into the

church from a side door, passed up the side aisle to the rear of the church, and then down the main aisle to the chancel. As the procession about thirty missionaries who had come from unsurpliced. The city clergy came next, followed by the Bishops. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's, was master of ceremonies.

numerous resolutions adopted by public meet- and Bishops Potter, of New-York, and Lawrence of Massachusetts, were co-confectators. were the presenters. Bishop McVickar, Co. Rhode Island, was epistler, and Bishop Talbot, of Central Pennsylvania, gospeller. The other Bishops Scarborough, of New-Jersey; Wells, of Spokane; Walker, of Jaggar, of Southern Ohio.

Rishop of Texas, and elder brother of the Bishop

designate, preached the sermon. The Rev. Arthu-

Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, sionary in Palotus, Brazil, were the attending pres-House of Hishops, read the certificate of election, and the Rev Dr. W. Dudley Powers, secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, read the consent of the Hishops and the commission of the society.

addition to the usual declaration of conformity

LESSONS FROM SPAIN'S DECLINE.

BISHOP POTTER DELIVERS A LECTURE IN COOPER UNION, UNDER THE AUSPICES

OF THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE. Under the adspices of the People's Institute There was a large audience, and the Bishop's rewere frequently applauded. Charles Sprague Smith,

sided and introduced the speaker. Bishop Potter began by saying that no of Egypt, Viscount Cromer, laid the foundation-stone at Khartoum yesterday of the Gordon Memorial College, in the name of Queen Victoria and in the of the United States. Problems formerly of no imbegged his hearers not to believe that he wished to speak of a great Nation with exuitation over a

> until the present time. In speaking of the colonizations of Greece and Rome, he said that they were examples of the two types of colonization extibited in modern times by Spain herself and Great Britain. The colonization of Greece had no vascu-lar connection with the people of the country, and

be spoke of the relations between Church and State. He declared that he meant nothing disespectful to any branch of the Christian faith in oing so. The results would have been probably he same if the Spaniards had been Methodists or Mormons or Unitarians. They were bound to recognize a certain tendency in ecclesiasticism, and not of God, but of man;

In Spain the Church allied itself with the King and the nobles. There were four classes in the country. The King, the nobles and ecclesiastics were privileged. The rest of the people paid the taxes. It was unnecessary to enlarge on the enormous perils resulting from this tendency of the hurch to ally itself with the ruling classes. One result of it was the expusion of the Moors,

ula. To the ecclesiastical mind the Moor was a oagon. He (the speaker) did not believe that one had the right to call any man who believed in God a passan

e learned from the history of Spain, and es-ecially from her treatment of hee colonies. First pecially from her treatment of her colonies. First he put the value of union. Spain did not begin, as the United States began, by getting together. What would the United States he how, supposing what were known as States rights had not been a frendered? Spain could not learn that lesson. She always remained unconsolidated Another cause of decline was the mischlef resulting from the reverence paid to casts. Spainards always insisted upon the superiority of one strain of blood over other strains.

Finally, and the chief and saddest factor of all which caused the decline of Spain, was the enormous disproportion between responsibility intrusted to the men who governed the colonies, and the abilities and character of those men. Her colonies had been stripped from Spain because she had not governed them honestly. There was not always cruelty, but there was always weakness. From first to last there was not the faintest recognition of individual rights of citizenship.

A discussion followed Bishop Potter's address. Next Monday evening Robert P. Porter, the Special Commissioner sent by President McKinley to Cuba and Porto Rico, will speak on "The Special Work Which Confronts Us in Cuba."

FELL DEAD IN A VESTIBULE.

Henry Capen, who was employed as a surveyor

y the Home Fire Insurance Company, at No. 119 Broadway, for many years, dropped dead in the vestibule of No. 206 West Forty-sixth-st, yester-day morning as he was leaving the house. It is thought that his death was due to apoplexy. He had been under the care of a physician for some

Mr. Capen was fifty-seven years old, nearly six feet tall and weighed about three hundred pounds. A woman who was seen at the house said that Capen had lived there for the last three years, and that his family made their home in Flushing. The body lay all day where it had fallen, as the Coroner was unable to view it and issue a permit to remove it until last night, owing to a large number of cases that awaited his action. Capen had been a widower for several years. He leaves two married daughters. that his family made their home in Flushing. The

THE NEXT ARION BALL. For some weeks active preparations have been in

progress for the annual masquerade ball of the Jolly Arions, which will be made to excel all its predecessors in point of splendor of decorations seasons, the ball will take place in the Madison Square Garden. The date has been decided for Sequare Garden. The date has been decided for Friday night. February 10. For the comfort of patrons, a number of improvements in the arrangement of the Garden will be noticed on the night, the committee having been employed listening to suggestions for the last fortnight.

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL NUMBER.

From The Newark Gazette.

The New-York Tribune of Saturday was a great industrial number comprising, besides its regular news and department pages, several pages of Christmas matter, and a twenty-four page "Metropolitan Holiday Supplement," describing the "commercial financial, mercantile, manufacturing, social and educational advantages of New-York," It was a streat paper filled with able articles, and illustrated with many cuts of buildings, places and men. Coming from such a conservative, substantial, always-to-be-relied-upon paper as The Tribune, such a number as that of Saturday must be of material benefit to the big Greater New-York.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. MOSES D. HOGE.

Richmond, Jan. 6.-The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, astor of the Second Presbyterian Church, died early this morning at the age of eighty years. He was one of the best-known citizens of Richmond,

and his death is universally mourned. the measured dignity that characterized his life 'wo weeks or more ago he himself dictated a notice for use in the local papers concerning his ondition, which forecasted his death.

only set his own house in order, but consulted the officers of his church as to his successor, and calmly awaited the inevitable.

The funeral will be participated in by the city at large, and will take place on Sunday at the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor for more than half a century. All of the churches and civic organizations of the city will take part in the services.

Hampden-Sidney, Va., September 17, 1819. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1839 and from the Union Theological Seminary there in 1843. He at once became assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond. In 1845. he Second Presbyterian Church of that city was organized, and Dr. Hoge continued its pastor from its formation until his death. Not quite three years ago he celebrated the semi-centennial of his tended the reception in honor of his fiftieth anni-

In the Civil War he devoted himself to the ministering to Confederate soldiers. Without discontinuing his own pastoral work, he volunteered mond, and preached two or three times a week to England in order to procure Bibles and other re igious books for the soldiers. He appealed to the

He received the degree of D. D. from the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, and declined the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College. He was considered the most eloquent preacher in the South-ern Presbyterian Church.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 6.-General Thomas Guyer died last night at the age of eighty-nine years. During the Civil War he was Major-General ham in raising Connecticut's quoin of soldiers. In the seventies he served in the Legislature. He had been assessor of the town of Norwalk and the city of South Norwalk, and had held other offices. His death was hastened by a recent fall, which broke his thigh. J. L. BARDWELL

San Francisco, Jan. 6.-J. L. Bardwell, a retired

and apparently died from heart disease. Mr. his age was sixty-seven years. He was a prominent pioneer of California, a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, a big speculator in wheat and one of the most liberal contributors to the Museum in Golden Gate Park. His gift of Oriental ivory carvings is said to be the finest collection in the United States. His sister, Mrs. Helen B. Angel, HENRY R. RUSSELL

Henry R. Russell, the assistant principal of the Friends' School, No. 16 Rutherfurd Place, this borough, died at his home, No. 542 Ninth-st., Brooklyo, on Thursday morning. He was a nephew of Edward Rawson, the principal. Mr. Russell was a native of Maryland. His body was taken to Lincoln. Va., where the funeral will take place. For a number of years previous to coming to New-York he had taught in Salem. N. J. Mr. Russell was staty-seven years old. He leaves a widow.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST Washington, Jan. 6.—The storm central last night in seventy miles an hour, and is central to-right o The speaker then went on to show the causes f the decline of Spain from the power which was

> DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO DAY. For Maine snow, turning into rain, warmer, northeastterly gales, shifting to northwesterly, fair and much ider Saturday night.

Saturday night.

New Hampshire. Vermont, Massachusetta Rhode and Connecticut rain, clearing and much colder ay afternoon or night, northeasterly gales, shifting War Hastern New York rain, followed by clearing,
War Hastern New York rain, followed by clearing,
much colder Satisfay night fresh variable winds, becoming northwesterly and increasing.
For the Diatrie of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania,
Non-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair;
colder; brisk to high northwesterly winds.
For Western New York, amon followed by fair; colder;
high west to northwest winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In one diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribunes self-recording barymeter. The detted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Jan. 7, 1 a. m - The weather yesterday was rainy and cool. The temperature ranged between 33 and 43 degrees, the average (87% degrees) being 12% degrees lower than that of Thursday and 5% degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year. The weather to day will probably be rainy in the early morning, clearing and colder during the day

The grip of a cold can be relaxed more certainly with Jayne's Expectorant than with any other

MARRIED.

STAMMLER-WHITE-On January 4 at Marble Colle-giate Church, New-York, Laura, daughter of the late Wm. T. White, M. D., to Charles E. Stammler, M. D. Notices of marriages and deaths must be en

dorsed with ful name and address.

Read, Martha C
Rich, Esther A.
Scott, Mary E.
Smith, Catherine R.
Stewart, Mary E.
St. John Susan H. P.
Strout, Emma L. L.
Taylor, Margaret,
Tarlor Peter R.
Truslow, Charles B.
Udall, Lavento I.
Van Brunt, Thomas C.
Williams, Ann E. Addrence, Margaret E. Anner Margaret E. Anner Margaret G. Bugert Jacob B. Cellender James S. Chinaver, Stephen Corlies Howard W. Cremin, John F. Cromwell, George R. Fisher, Isabella H. Gosman, Abraham, Ives, Sarah H. Morgan, Mary T. Morris, John R.

ADRIANCE—On Friday morning, January 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Goodridge, Jr., Margaret E., widow of Isaac Adriance, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral private
Priends are requested not to send flowers.

ANNER-On January 5, 1886, Margaret G. Anner, widow of Peter A. Anner, in her 78th year. Puneral services from The Home, 10sth-st, and Amsterdam-ave., on Saurda), the 7th inst. at 11 s. m. BOGERT—At Tappan, N. Y. Wednesday, January 4, Jacob B. Bogert in his foun year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Saturday, the 7th inst, at 1 p. m.
Relatives and friends invited without further notice.
Kindly omit flowers.

CALLENDER.—On Thursday morning, January 5, James Seaton, only child of James H. and Millicent Callender, aged 6 weeks.
Funeral services will be held Saturday at 12:30 p. m. at No 5 Tennis Court, Flatbush.

dence of six father. No. 162 East Tisters, John Cremin, of Chengo, Ill., beloved son of Joseph A. ann C. Cremin.
Relatives, friends and members of Knights of Columbiare invited to attend the requiem mass at the Chur of St. Vincent Ferrer on Monday, January S. at

o'clock. Kindly emit dowers.

CROMWELL, in Tuesday, January 3, 1899, George Reed Cromwell, in the 64th year of his age. The residence of the late residence, Bordentown, N. J., on Friday evening at 7,30 declock. Interment Saturday, 2 p. m., Evergreene Cemetery, Brook-lyn, N. Y. Train Pennsylvania Railroad leaves New-York 4 p. cm., ar-rives at Bordeniown 5.35.

FISHER-January 6, 1899, at 3 a. m. Mrs. Isabelia R. Flaher, daughter of the late Hugh G. and Nancy Funeral from nor late residence. No. 521 West End-ava., Monday, January 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock. GOSMAN-At Lawrenceville, N. J., January S. 1800, Rev. Abraham Gosman, D. D., in the 80th year of his Rev Apracation of the Architecture and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Lawrenceville, of Monday, January 8, at 2 p. m.

IVES-At Danbury, Conn. on Wednesday, January 4. Sarah H. Ives, widow of George W. Ives, in the 91st, year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday, 7th inst. at 1:30 p. m.
Plense omit flowers.

MORGAN-On January 5, Mary Tregell, widow of Arthuatorgan.

Puneral services at her late residence. No. 31 Ven ave. Brooklyn, Sunday at 2:30 p m. Relatives friends respectfully invited.

Philadelphia and Vinciand papers please copy.

MORRIS On January 6, John Rogers Morris, in the 76th ineral services at his late residence. No. 104 Dean et., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 8th inet. at 4:30 p. m. REAL- in New-Haven Conn. January 6, Martha C. Read, widow of Exra C. Read, in her 94th 3 ar. Funeral from her late residence, No. 175 Whitney-ava. on Monday, January 9, at 2:30 p. m.

RICH—On Wednesday, January 4, 1869, Eather A. Rich, in her Sid year.
Funersi aervices will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Weymouth, No. 5 Macon-el., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 ofclock.
Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

SCOTT-At Princeton, N. J., on January 4, Mary E., widow of the Rev. William M. Scott, D. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral at Princeton, on Saturday, January 7, at 2 p. m.

STEWART—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 5, Mary E., daughter of the lete lehn and Eleanor Stewart. Relatives and friend are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 5 Velock from her late residence, No. 130 Williughby -81, Brooklyn. ST. JOHN-At Orange, N. J., on Friday, January 1860, Susan Bulfinch Poor, beloved wife of Jesse St.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at No. Ridge-st, at 2:30 p. m. Monday, January 9, 190 Carriages will meet 1:30 p. m. train, D., L. and R. B. STROUT-In Brooklyn, January 6, 1809, Emma Linda Lodewick, widow of Allen C. Strout, in the 60th year of her age

TAYLOR—on Thursday, January 5, Margaret, wife of the are James Taylor, and eldest daughter of the late John F and Janet Drummond.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence. No. 122 Madison ave., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, January 7. TAYLOB-On Wednesday, at his residence, No. 175 West 58th et., Peter R. Taylor. Puneral from the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th et., and Broadway, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1

The members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York are respectfully requested to attend the foneral of the late Mr. Peter B. Taylor at the Broadway Tahernacle, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

JOHN REID, President. TRUSIOW At No. 55 Herkimer at, Brooklyn, on January 4 Charles E. Trusiow, elder son of the late Thomas Trusiow, ir., and brother of William H. and Gilbert P Trusiow.

Functor F Trusiow and Saturiay at 2.30 o'clock, at he under residence No. 131 Herkimer at, Brooklyn, Kindly omit flowers.

Kindly omit flowers.

UDALL—At her sister's residence, No. 631 Greene and Brocklyn, Lavenia I, wife of John Udail, Pimeral from her residence, Rabylon, Long Island, day, January 8, at 2 o'clock.

VAN REUNT—At his residence, Roselle, N. J., of pneumonia, January 6, Thomas C. Van Brut Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS—At Elizabeth, N. J. January 4, 1806, Am. Elizabeth, widow of Job S. Williams. Funeral services Saturday, January 7, 1:30 p. m., at her late resilience, No. 457 Morris-ave. The Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 241-245 West 3d st.—Undertakers, embainers and funeral directors rompt service day or night. Telephone 14-18th at.

Harlem Railroad, 43 minister Depot. Office 16 East 42d-st.

A .- The Kensley Cemetery .- Private station

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Postofice Notice.

(Should be read DAHLY by all interested, as changes may occur at any Gine).

Foreign mails for the week ending January 7, 1890, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postofice as follows. Parcels Fost Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below.

TEANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Rally, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. * 'La Gascogne, via Havre detters for other parts of Europe must be directed 'per La discogne'); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Maasdam, via Hotterdam (letters must be directed 'per Maasdam'); at 9 a. m. issupplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. * Aurania, via Queenstown; at 11 a. m. for Novay direct, per s. s. Hokia detters must be directed 'per Hesia').

direct, por s. s. Brand Miles and Merica.

Printed Matter, etc.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for Germans, and specialty addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunari, French and German steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry matt.

After the closified the supplementary transatilantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the picts of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

of the hoar of sailing of seamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 10 s. m. supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Grestown, per s. s. Alene institers for Costa Rica must be directed ber Alene in at 10 a. m. for Parbados and Demerara, per s. s. Uller; at 10:30 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Concho, via Havana (setters must be directed 'per Concho'), at 10:20 a. m. for Campeche, Yucatan, Talasso and Criminates, per s. s. Karthago, 't. at 7 p. m. for Nasau, N. P., per steamer from Mismi, Fia.

SINDAY—At v3 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from Mismi, Fia.

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SINDAY—At v3 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from Haifas.

SUNDAY—At 73 p m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans, at 8.30 p.m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Hailfax.

Mails for Newfoundland, % rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m., thence of steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m., or mail to for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fia, and p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fia, and commerting closes here every Sunday, Wednesday and thence of dispatch by steamer, close at this profice daily at 2.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. (Registered office daily at 2.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. (Registered office daily at 2.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. (Registered office daily at 2.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. (Registered from San Francisco), close here daily up to January 11 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan per s. s. Tacoma (from Tacoma), close here daily up to January 11 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Tacoma (from Tacoma), close here daily up to January 11 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan and Conwarded via Europel, New Zealand, Havail, Fill and Samoan Islands, per s. Maripposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to January 12 Mails for China and Japan, per s. a. Empress of Japan (from Vancouver), close here daily up to January 22 at 6.30 p. m. Tanapardin mails are forwarded to port of satting daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Flagistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous 42.7.

Poetoffice, New-York, N. Y., December 30, 135.